

## FUT

- End as it befits your station;  
Come to use and application;  
Nor with senates keep a *futz*;  
I submit, and answer thus.
- FUT.** *n. f.* [*futis*, French.]  
1. A trunk or body of a column.  
2. [From *futis*, French.] A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.
- TO FUT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To grow mouldy; to smell ill.
- FUSTIAN.** *n. f.* [*futains*, French, from *futis*, a tree, because cotton grows on trees.]  
1. A kind of cloth made of linen and cotton, and perhaps now of cotton only.  
Is supper ready, the house trimm'd, the serving-men in their new *fustian* and their white stockings? *Shakesp. care.*  
2. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts, or of words and ideas ill associated; bombast.  
Nor will you raise in me combustion,  
By dint of high heroic *fustian*. *Hudibras*, p. ii. cant. 1.  
What *fustian* have I heard these gentlemen find out in Mr. Cowley's odes? In general, I will say, that nothing can appear more beautiful to me than the strength of those images which they condemn. *Dryden.*  
I am much deceived if this be not abominable *fustian*; that is, thoughts and words ill sorted, and without the least relation to each other. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar, Dedication.*  
Chance thoughts, when govern'd by the close,  
Of rise to *fustian*, or descend to prose. *Smith.*
- FUSTIAN.** *adj.* [from the noun.]  
1. Made of *fustian*.  
2. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid. Used of style.  
When men argue, th' greatest part  
Of th' contest falls on terms of art,  
Until the *fustian* stuff be spent,  
And then they fall to th' argument. *Hudibras*, p. i. can. 3.  
Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the *Sylva*, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse. *Dryden's Dunciad.*  
**FUSTIC.** *n. f.* A sort of wood brought from the West-Indies, used in dying of cloth. *Dier.*  
**TO FUTIGATE.** *v. a.* [*futigo*, Latin.] To beat with a stick; to cane. *Dier.*  
**FUSTILARIAN.** *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] A low fellow; a flunkard; a scoundrel. A word used by *Shakespeare* only.  
Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*: I'll tickle your catastrophe. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
**FUSTINESS.** *n. f.* [from *fustis*.] Mouldiness; stink.  
**FUSTY.** *adj.* [from *fustis*.] Ill smelling; mouldy.  
Hector shall have a great catch, if he knock out either of your brains: he were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Crissida.*  
The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours. *Shak. Coriolan.*  
The large Achilles, at this *fusty* stuff,  
From his deep chest laughs out a loud applause. *Shakesp.*  
**FUTILE.** *adj.* [*utile*, French; *utilis*, Latin.]  
1. Talkative; loquacious.  
One *utile* person, that maketh it his glory to tell, will do more hurt than many that know it their duty to conceal. *Bacon.*  
2. Trifling; worthless; of no weight.  
**FUTILITY.** *n. f.* [*utilité*, French, from *utile*.]  
1. Talkativeness; loquacity.  
This fable does not strike so much at the *utility* of women, as at the incontinent levity of a prying humour. *L'Estrange.*  
2. Triflingness; want of weight; want of solidity.

## FY

- Trifling *futility* appears in their signs of the zodiac, and their mutual relations and aspects. *Bentley.*  
**FUTROCKS.** *n. f.* [corrupted from *foot books*. *Skinner.*] The lower timbers that hold the ship together.
- FUTURE.** *adj.* [*futurus*, Latin; *futur*, French.] That which will be hereafter; to come: as, the *future* state.  
Glory they sung to the most High! good will  
To *future* men, and in their dwellings peace. *Milt. P. L.*  
He sows the teeth at Pallas's command,  
And flings the *future* people from his hand. *Addison's Ovid.*  
**FUTURE.** *n. f.* [from the adjective.] Time to come; something that happens hereafter.  
Thy letters have transported me beyond  
This ignorant present time; and I feel now  
The *future* in the instant. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is disabled for the *future*, or else checks at any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*
- FUTURELY.** *adv.* [from *future*.] In time to come.  
This preference of God, as it is preference, is not the cause of any thing *futur*ly succeeding; neither doth God's foreknowledge impose any necessity, or bind. *Raleigh.*
- FUTURITION.** *n. f.* [from *future*.] The state of being to be; of being to come to pass hereafter.  
Is it imaginable, that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futurition*, as to leave the event in an equal poise, whether ever there should be such a thing or no? *South's Sermon.*
- FUTURITY.** *n. f.* [from *future*.]  
1. Time to come; events to come.  
Not my service pass, nor present sorrows,  
Nor purpos'd merit in *futurity*,  
Can ransom me. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the light of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the light of an angel can be determined by distance of place. *South.*  
I will contrive some way to make it known to *futurity*, that I had your lordship for my patron. *Swift.*  
This, great Amphiarus, lay hid from thee.  
Though skill'd in fate and dark *futurity*. *Pope's Statius.*  
2. The state of being to be; futurity.  
It may be well reckoned among the bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*; it requiring such a free, sedate and intent mind, as, it may be, is no where found but among the platonical ideas. *Glavin. Serp. c. 10.*
- TO FUZZ.** *v. n.* [without etymology.] To fly out in small particles.  
**FUZZBALL.** *n. f.* [*fuzz* and *ball*.] A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.
- FY.** *interj.* [*fy*, French and Flemish; *Öö*, Greek; *vab*, Lat.] A word of blame and disapprobation.  
And *fy* on fortune, mine avowed foe,  
Whose wrathful wreaks themselves do now allay. *Fa. Quen.*  
*Fy*, my lord, *fy*! a soldier, and afraid? What need we fear who knows it, when none can call our power to account? *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
A bawd, sir, *fy* upon him! *Shakesp. Measure for Measure.*  
But *fy*, my wand'ring muse, how thou do'st stray!  
Expectance calls thee now another way. *Milton.*  
Nay, *fy*, what mean you in this open place?  
Unhand me, or, I swear, I'll scratch your face:  
Let go, for shame; you make me mad for spite:  
My mouth's my own; and if you kiss, I'll bite. *Dryden.*  
*Fy*, madam, he cried, we must be past all these gaities. *Tatler, N. 54.*

G.

1. A. 2. B. 3. C. 4. D. 5. E. 6. F. 7. G. 8. H. 9. I. 10. K. 11. L. 12. M. 13. N. 14. O. 15. P. 16. Q. 17. R. 18. S. 19. T. 20. U. 21. V. 22. W. 23. X. 24. Y. 25. Z.

## GAD

- G** Has two sounds, one from the Greek *Γ*, and the Latin, which is called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a*, *o*, *u*, *i, *e*, *y*; as *gate*, *go*, *gull*. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *J*, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e*, *i*; as *gem*, *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, *g* is commonly melted away; as in the French, from which these words are commonly derived: thus, for *benign*, *malign*, *condign*, we pronounce *benine*, *maline*, *condine*. It is often silent in the middle of words before *b*, as, *might*. The Saxon *G*, *z*, seems to have had generally the sound of *y* consonant; whence *gate* is by rusticks still pronounced *yate*.*
- GABARDINE.** *n. f.* [*gavardina*, Italian.] A coarse frock; any mean dress.  
My best way is to creep under his *gabardine*; there is no other shelter hereabout. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*  
You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog,  
And spit upon my Jewish *gabardine*. *Shakesp. Mer. of Venice.*  
The knight did straight submit,  
And laid his weapons at her feet:  
Next he disrobd his *gabardine*,  
And with it did himself resign. *Hudibras, b. i.*
- TO GABBLE.** *v. n.* [*gabare*, Italian; *gabberen*, Dutch.]  
1. To make an inarticulate noise.  
When thou could'st not, savage,  
Shew thine own meaning, but would'st gabble like  
A thing most brutish, I endow'd thy purposes  
With words that made them known. *Shakesp. Tempest.*  
Flocks of fowl, that when the tempests roar,  
With their hoarse *gabbles* seek the silent shoar. *Dryd. Æn.*  
2. To prate loudly without meaning.  
Have you no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gabble* like tinkers at this time of night? Do ye make an alehouse of my lady's house?  
Which made some think, when he did *gabble*,  
Th' had heard three labours of Babel. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
Such a rout, and such a rattle,  
Run to hear Jack Pudding *gabble*. *Swift.*
- GABBLE.** *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Inarticulate noise like that of brute animals.  
Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know straight our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*  
2. Loud talk without meaning.  
Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud  
Among the builders; each to other calls,  
Not understood. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
- GABBLER.** *n. f.* [from *gabble*.] A prater; a chattering fellow.
- GABEL.** *n. f.* [*gabelle*, French; *gabello*, Italian; *gapel*, Saxon, a tribute.] An excise; a tax.  
The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, wine, and tobacco. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*
- GABION.** *n. f.* [French.] A wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.  
His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and caiks filled with sand. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
- GABLE.** *n. f.* [*gaval*, Welsh; *gable*, French.] The sloping roof of a building.  
Take care that all your brick-work be covered with the tiling, according to the new way of building, without *gable* ends, which are very heavy, and very apt to let the water into the brick-work. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GAD.** *n. f.* [*gab*, Saxon; *gaddur*, Icelandic, a club.]  
1. A wedge or ingot of steel.  
Flemish steel is brought down the Rhine to Dort, and other parts of Holland and Flanders, some in bars, and some in *gads*; and therefore called Flemish steel, and sometimes *gad* steel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*  
2. It seems to be used by *Shakespeare* for a stile or graver, [from *gab*, Saxon, a goad.]

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G.

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- I will go get a leaf of brass,  
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words. *Shakespeare.*
- GAD.** *v. n.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *gadfy*; by *Janius* from *gadow*, Welsh, to forsake.] To ramble about without any settled purpose; to rove loosely and idly.  
How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?  
—Where I have learnt me to repent. *Shakesp. Rom. and Jul.*  
Give the water no passage, neither a wicked woman liberty to *gad* abroad. *Ecclesi. xxv. 25.*  
The lesser devils arose with ghastly rore,  
And thronged forth about the world to *gad*;  
Each land they fill'd, river, stream and shore. *Fairfax, b. iv.*  
Envy is a *gadding* passion, and walketh the streets, and doth not keep home. *Bacon, Essay 9.*
- Gad* not abroad at ev'ry quest and call  
Of an untrained hope or passion;  
To court each place or fortune that doth fall,  
Is wantonness in contemplation. *Herbert.*  
Thence, shepherd, thee the woods and desert caves,  
With wild thyme and the *gadding* vine o'ergrown,  
And all their echo's moan. *Milton.*  
A fierce loud buzzing breeze; their flings draw blood,  
And drive the cattle *gadding* through the wood. *Dryd. Virg.*  
She wreaks her anger on her rival's head;  
With furies frights her from her native home,  
And drives her *gadding*, round the world to roam. *Dryden.*  
Gull 'em with freedom,  
And you shall see 'em tof their tails, and *gad*  
As if the breeze had stung them. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*  
There's an ox lost, and this coxcomb runs a *gadding* after wild fowl. *L'Estrange.*  
No wonder their thoughts should be perpetually shifting from what disgusts them, and seek better entertainment in more pleasing objects, after which they will unavoidably be *gadding*. *Locke.*
- GADDER.** *n. f.* [from *gad*.] A rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.  
A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 8.*
- GADDINGLY.** *adv.* [from *gad*.] In a rambling, roving manner.
- GADFLY.** *n. f.* [*gad* and *fly*; but by *Skinner*, who makes it the original of *gad*, *gadfly*.] Supposed to be originally from *goad*, in Saxon *gab*, and *fly*.] A fly that when he flings the cattle makes them *gad* or run madly about; the breec.  
The fly called the *gadfly* breedeth of somewhat that swimeth upon the top of the water, and is most about ponds. *Bac.*  
Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a fight  
Of angry *gadflies* fasten on the herd. *Thomson's Summer.*
- GAFF.** *n. f.* A harpoon or large hook. *Answorth.*
- GAFFER.** *n. f.* [*gepepe*, companion, Saxon.] A word of respect now obsolete, or applied only in contempt to a mean person.  
For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,  
Excellive sorrow is exceeding dry. *Gay's Pastoral.*
- GAFFLES.** *n. f.* [*gapelucay*, spears, Saxon.]  
1. Artificial spurs put upon cocks when they are set to fight.  
2. A steel contrivance to bend cross-bows. *Answorth.*
- TO GAG.** *v. n.* [from *gabbel*, Dutch, the palate, *Minshew*.] To stop the mouth with something that may allow to breathe, but hinder to speak.  
He's out of his guard already: unless you laugh and minister occasion to him, he is *gagg'd*. *Shakesp. Twelfth Night.*  
There foam'd rebellious logic, *gagg'd* and bound. *Pope.*
- GAG.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] Something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.  
Some, when the kids their dams too deeply drain,  
With *gags* and muzzles their soft mouths restrain. *Dryden.*  
Your woman would have run up stairs before me; but I have secured her below with a *gag* in her chaps. *Dryden.*
- GAGE.** *n. f.* [*gage*, French.] A pledge; a pawn; a caution; any thing given in security.